4 Hadidi, N. A. M., In Flora Iranica, (ed.) K. H. Rechinger, 1972, No. 98, 8

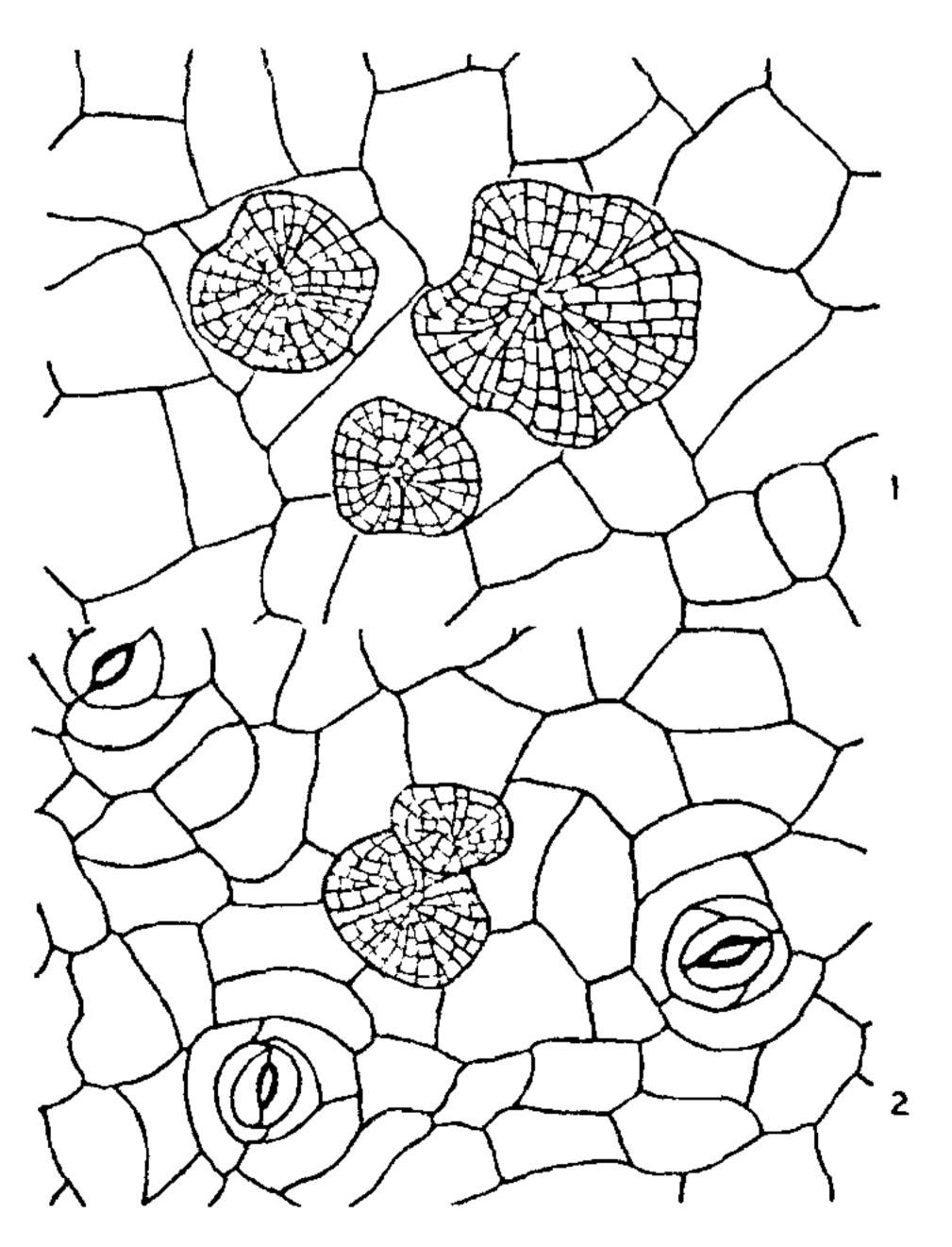
A NEW EPIPHYLLOPHYTIC TERRESTRIAL HABITAT FOR COLEOCHAETE SCUTATA

T. M. RAMAKRISHNA and E. T. PUTTAIAH*

Department of Botany, Maharani's Science College, Mysore 570 005, India.

* Department of Bosany, University of Mysore, Manasagangotri, Mysore 570 006, India.

Coleochaete occurs as epiphyte on hydrophytes¹. There is no record of this taxon to occur on terrestrial epiphyllophytic habitat. During the course of extensive study of the members of the Asclepiadaceae, we came across Coleochaete scutata Berb., on the foliar epidermis of Hoya retusa Dalz.



Figures 1 & 2. 1. Upper epidermis of Hoya retusa, 2. Lower epidermis of Hoya retusa showing Coleochaete.

Coleochaete is present on the upper as well as lower epidermis (figures 1 & 2) but is more frequent on the upper epidermis.

Hoya retusa grows as an epiphyte on Artocarpus sp. and Ficus sp. and is confined to semievergreen or evergreen forests. The special circumstances under which Coleochaete appears to have become epiphyllophytic were due to the growth of Hoya down to the level of water during the rainy season. Under these changed conditions Coleochaete could have thrived well on the epidermis. Further, there is high humidity and heavy rainfall in such rain forests. The large number of individuals on the upper epidermis can be attributed to the channelled (midrib groove) leaves which provide ideal hydrophytic conditions. Thus Coleochaete is able to thrive as an epiphyte on Hoya since the latter provides hydrophytic conditions.

Sincere thanks are due to Dr S. P. Hosamani for his critical appreciation.

5 April 1984; Revised 28 May 1984

1. Fritsch, F. E., The structure and reproduction of algae, Vol. I, University Press, Cambridge. 1956, p. 281.

A CASE OF DIPLOSPORY IN LUFFA CYLINDRICA LINN.

P. K. DESHPANDE, S. M. BHUSKUTE and K. H. MAKDE

Department of Botany, Nagpur University, Nagpur 440010, India.

The members belonging to the Cucurbitaceae are of great economic importance as they yield edible fruits. The embryological hierature on the taxon has been reviewed by Davis¹, Barber², Karlzer³. Singh⁴ studied the seed structure in Luffa cylindrica. The present authors working on histochemical aspects during different stages of seed development came across apomictic development of embryo sac in L. cylindrica, commonly known as vegetable sponge. It is a trailing herb cultivated throughout the country.

The flowers and fruits of various sizes fixed in FAA and processed in ethanol-xylene series were embedded in paraffin. Sections cut at 8 to 10 μ m were stained with Delafield Hematoxylin. The features in the development of megasporogenesis and megagametogenesis